

lege course of studies in Science and Modern Literature. Christopher Dunkin was a graduate of the University of London, educated first in Glasgow, and afterwards in University College, and had held a tutorial position in Harvard before he came to Canada. He had made college work and management a special study, and was quite competent to have been himself a college president or principal, had he not had before him the greater attractions of legal and political success. Hew Ramsay was an admirable example of an educated Scotsman, of literary tastes and business capacity. David Davidson was also a product of Scottish college training, and a warm and zealous friend of education, with great sagacity and sound judgment. James Ferrier should have been mentioned first. He was a member of the old Board of the Royal Institution, and senior member of the new, but voluntarily resigned the presidency in favor of Judge Day, in the interest, he believed, of the University. He was longer with us than any of the others, and no one could have been a more devoted worker in the cause of education. Such men as these, and their colleagues, insured public confidence, and a wise and enlightened management."

Charles Dewey Day was born in Bennington, Vermont, shortly after the beginning of the last century, and belonged to a family which has since been rendered famous by Admiral Dewey. While he was still a boy, his father came to Montreal, and he received his education in this city. He was admitted to the Bar in 1827, and ten years later became a Queen's Counsel. At the close of the Rebellion he was appointed Deputy Judge Advocate-General, and had much to do with the courts-martial which were appointed for the trial of insurgents. In 1839, he was made Solicitor-General and a member of the Special Council. At the election of 1841 he was returned for the County of Ottawa, and his speeches seem to have attracted considerable notice. It is at least certain that he was well launched on a political career when, in 1842, to the surprise of his friends, he accepted a judgeship. What motives led him to abandon politics for the Bench we do not know, but his practical acquaintance with public life was of service to him at a later time when he was called on to direct the labors of important Commissions.

In 1849, Judge Day left the Court of Queen's Bench for the Superior Court. Always a hard worker, his duties were increased in 1859 by his appointment to the Commission which was entrusted with the prepara-